On February 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 156 bottles of the above-named drug product at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1938, by the Pacific Carloading Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of an aqueous solution containing glycerin, an animal product, and a small proportion of mineral matter (ash), including not more than 0.007 gram of iron per 100 cc.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Organic Iron Hematinic," borne on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained not more than 0.007 gram of iron per 100 cc.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling bore representations that it would be efficacious for the treatment of iron-poor blood, that it would benefit the nerves and improve indigestion, that it would tend to alleviate nervous fatigue, restless sleep, mental depression, irritability and headaches when associated with secondary anemia and vitamin B_1 deficiency; that it would increase resistance, build blood, and produce a favorable rise in the hemoglobin and red-blood-cell count when they had been reduced as a result of iron-poor anemia; that by its use children who are pale and weak because of iron-poor blood would show improvement and that adolescent girls would derive great benefit from it; that it was efficacious as a tonic in convalescence and that its use would prevent relapse; that it would be efficacious in run-down conditions resulting from iron deficiency, which said representations were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

31132. Misbranding of Quick Relief Balm and Potasafras. U. S. v. Columbus Chemical Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. No. 40814. Sample Nos. 31546-C, 43781-C.)

The labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims, and the Potasafras contained false and misleading representations regarding its constituents.

On June 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed an information against the Columbus Chemical Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment within the period from on or about October 27, 1936, to on or about March 6, 1937, from the State of Ohio into the States of Indiana and Florida of quantities of Quick Relief Balm and Potasafras which were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the Quick Relief Balm was an ointment with a petrolatum base containing menthol, eucalyptus, oil of wintergreen, and possibly other aromatic substances; and that the Potasafras consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including sassafras, compounds of ammonium and sodium, phosphates, sulfates, alcohol, and water. A small envelope enclosed in the carton of the Potasafras contained tablets consisting of plant drugs including strychnine-bearing drugs and aloe.

The Quick Relief Balm was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for the nose and throat, that it would reduce swelling and soreness, afford prompt relief from congestion, pains and inflammations, would relieve aches and pains; that it was a local anesthetic and possessed healing powers, would stimulate the recuperative powers of the tissues and heal them, would cure inflamed membranous conditions which are attended by an unusual flow of mucus and congestion, would draw out poisons, heal diseased parts, cure congestions and inflammations of the head, throat and lungs; would cure sore throat, tonsillitis, bronchitis and chest colds, would control coughs and aid in the cure of whooping cough and cure any form of croup other than the membranous form; would alleviate nervous tension and afford relief from asthma, hay fever, and rose fever, and would relieve infections of the frontal sinus, promote rapid healing of sores and abscesses in the ducts from the nasal passage to the ear; would remove scablike incrustations, cool the fevered nostrils and throat, and render the nasal passages antiseptic; would reduce swelling, draw out the poisons and heal aching feet, corns, bunions, ivy poison, sumac poison, oak poison, earache, boils, and sunburn; and would be efficacious in the treatment of catarrh and

resultant congestions and inflammations, la grippe, influenza, Spanish flu, and pneumonia and would be remedial by virtue of its penetrating and healing potency in headaches, neuralgia, neuritis, nerve fag, sleeplessness, rheumatism, sciatica, burns, stings and bites; and that it was an analgesic healing agent in the treatment of diseased conditions of the mucous membranes or muscular tissues.

The Potasafras was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the circular shipped with it and in various advertisements referred to in the said circular and thereby incorporated as an extension, continuation, and complement of the labeling, represented that the article was a notable pharmaceutical achievement prepared pursuant to a proven scientific formula; was a combination of proven and efficacious ingredients that would minimize the usual ill effects of the drug kali hydriodicum (potassium iodide); and admit the taking of said drug in larger quantities than would be salutary otherwise; would enable the physician to obtain quicker response in his treatment by the use of kali hydriodicum of greater strength and in greater dosages; that it was from 30 to 50 percent more efficient and economical than other pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of diseases through the administration of kali hydriodicum, which statements were false and misleading.

The Potasafras was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements in the labeling and incorporated in the labeling as an extension, continuation, and complement thereof falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a blood alterative, tonic, expectorant, sedative and system cleanser; effective as a scientific treatment for a toxic system, that it was effective to act directly on the blood through the body cells, tone, and build the entire body, encourage the cells, lymph glands, and white corpuscles to function 100 percent; that it was effective in diseased conditions that are apparently hopeless, would cure asthma and cause the body cells to throw off the toxins and poisons that cause asthma; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of hay fever, would loosen phlegm, quiet the nerve tension of the throat muscles, check irritation and drive out the infection when used in the treatment of bronchitis; would drive the poisons and toxins from the crevices and folds of the stomach and intestines when used in the treatment of constipation; would cause a gain in weight, would improve the appetite and restore sound sleep, strengthen the muscles, color the cheeks, restore vigor and pep, lower blood pressure and prevent arterial sclerosis, drive pus and poisons from the system and thereby cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and lumbago; would be beneficial in the treatment of goiter, and banish simple or incipient goiter; would act as a tonic and cool the blood, would improve the appetite, enable one to regain lost weight, drive out bacteria and infection, cure boils, pimples and poor complexion; was efficacious in the treatment of liver, gall bladder, kidneys, septicemia, nephritis, jaundice, hepatic cirrhosis, dyspepsia, gout, and biliousness; would increase metabolism and help the white blood corpuscles to devour and carry off bacteria; would stimulate vital lymph glands, relieve choking and coughing, wheezing, congestion and difficult breathing; that it would eliminate poison, that it was efficacious in the treatment of heart and lung trouble, would strengthen the endocrine glands, and increase vitality; would produce miraculous results in the treatment of the blood, that it was the best blood medicine on the market, would cure hay fever 100 percent, would create resistance to germs and bacteria, would enable the organs to discharge their functions faster and better, that it would alleviate conditions that were concomitants of asthma, hay fever, bronchitis and other diseases and disorders due to a toxic system, and would improve eyesight and reduce susceptibility to colds.

On April 8, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $200.

31133. Misbranding of Runner's Sore Throat Remedy. U. S. v. C. H. Griest Co., Inc., and Earl I. Runner. Pleas of guilty. Fines, $800. (F. & D. No. 42533. Sample Nos. 18262–C, 65614–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims; and also a false statement of the quantity of alcohol that it contained.

On August 13, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia filed an information against C. H. Griest Co., Inc., Wheeling, W. Va., and Earl I. Runner, alleging shipment on or about July 29, 1936, and September 20, 1937, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of Runner's Sore Throat Remedy which was misbranded.